NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET. JAMES GORDON BENNETT PROPRIETOR.

Rejected communications will not be returned.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EV MINT

PRENCH THEATRE, 14th st. and 6th av. THE LADY GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of Eighth avenue and Eight L-The Twelve Temptations. WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE, Prondway, cor-

KIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.-Pippin; or, The King of the Gold Mines. BOWERY THEATRE, Howery -- LUCERTIA BORGIA-WIGNARES -- Ded OF THE OLD FOLL HOUSE, Matinos.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, 23d st., between 5th and 6th avs. THEATRE COMIQ E, 514 Broadway .- COMIO VOCAL-

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street,-OLYMPIC THRATRE, Broadway.-New Vention OF

PIPTH AVENUS THEATRE, Twenty-fourth st.-Prou-ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th street,-ITALIAN OPERA-

THE TANMANY, Fourteenth street,-GRAND VARIETY ESTERTAINMENT. MRS. P. B. CONWATS PACK PHEATRE, Brooklyn.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery .- COMIC

BAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 855 Broa Way.-ETHIO-PIAN MINSTREES, &C. FROW. THOM'S MINSTRELS, 720 Broadway. - FROW

APOLLO HALL corner 18th street and Broadway.-

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.-MINSTELS-NEW YORK M SEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Friday, April 29, 1879.

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11-Adver sements 12-Advertisements.

A LARGE MEETING of Broadway property owners was held at Mr. A. T. Stewart's store yesterday afternoon, to take such measures and present such remonstrances to Governor Hoffman against the Arcade Railroad scheme as may be calculated to induce him to veto it. Those present represented over one hundred million dollars. The strong character of the opposition to the bill can therefore be interred.

THE POSTAL TELEGRAPH. -- The select committee that has charge of Mr. Washburn's excellent bill for the reorganization of the telegraph system of the country has notified Mr. Orton, President of the Western Union, to come up and make a "last dying speech and confession" against the bill before they report it. If this is all that there is of the matter there is no harm, for neither Orton nor any other man can disprove the great advantage of the bill; but it is well for the people to watch the movement lest this invitation to Orton prove the cover to some new ruse of jobbery.

THE COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS .- The reorganization of this excellent tribunal by a clause in the tax levy comes as a very pleagant surprise to the order-loving people of the community. It may be remembered that this court was abolished by an act passed early in the just concluded session of the Legislature. That act originated with the young democracy and was passed by the efforts of its representative men, and was in the interest of the metropolitan rogues to whom the judges of the Special Sessions are a special terror.

PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE-SMALL POTATORS. Vigorous collection of the revenue is a good thing, and we are in favor of it; but it is very certain that no new circulars from the department were needed to make more stringent the examination of the baggage of passengers arriving at this port from beyond the Atlantican examination that is a nuisance at the best, Our Custom House organization is bad in its detective department if it cannot prevent smuggling without overhauling the baggage of every lady or gentleman on their return home from their vacation trips.

The Arendo Railroad Outrage-The Governor's Opportunity.

There is considerable anxiety to know Governor Hoffman will do with the Arcade Railroad bil. On one hand, the men of straw who are incorporators, and the powerful railroad capitalists, speculators and monopolis s who are behind them, with the Albany lobby and country logislators who are looking for their reward, are intensely expired between hope and fear. All that infine co. money and misrepresentation can do will be done to accomplish their object. Where they can lot reach the Governor directly they will try to do so in lirectly, in order to obtain his signature to this infamous measure. On the other hand, the people of New York, who want to prevent the spoliation of Broadwaythat bean iful and principal thoroughfare and centre of business of the city-and the property holders, who have five or six hundred millions of dollars at stake, are anxious to avert the outrage and wholesals robbery contemplated by the Arcade bill and its projectors. On one side are a few speculators and railroad monopolists, with a great rallway king at the head and back of them, who has the vaunting ambition to appropriate and rule New York as he does the railroad property under his control. On the other side are the mass of the people, the holders of the most valuable property in the city, the representatives of the city in the Legislature, and the most important business interests. On which side will Governor Hoffman place himself? There can be no question as to his duty; and BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Tammany Building, 14th looking at the high and independent position he occupies, at his vetoes of other outrageous railroad schemes, and at his prospect of elevation in the fature to a still higher office in the country, we cannot doubt that he will veto this most infamous of all the measures that have come before him.

The public are not well enough informed, perhaps, of the enormity of the outrage to be perpetrated by the Arcade Railroad bill, for it is cunningly framed to cover up some of its bad features, though the contemplated destruction of Broadway is sufficient to arouse indianation. The Governor, however, will understand the secret purposes of the conspirators. He belongs to the city, was raised to his high position from it, and no man knows better its wants and interests. Then he belongs to that school of politics which believes in the direct representatives of a community having a right to control their affairs. Will be permit the ignorant or purchased country members of the Legislature to spoil our city and appropriate the property of the citizens, when our Senstors and members generally voted against the proposed spoliation? Is the great city of New York to be at the mercy of these ignorant and corrupt men from the rural districts? But we said the people were not fully aware, probably, of the extent of the enormity contemplated in the Arcade Railroad bill. We mean by this that the public squares and parks, as well as our beautiful Broadway, are to be given to unprincipled speculators-to men who have no public spirit or patriotism, and who would sacrifice the best interests of our citizens to make money. The bill is so ingeniously framed that they can take the public ground at the Battery, the City Hall park. Union square, other public squares and a portion of Central Park. In fact, it places our city in the hands and at the mercy of a few grasping railroad monopolists. It enables them to destroy the most valuable business property in the city and to divert the current of business in other channels in which they have secured a large interest. It is the most supendous and infamous job ever con-Legislature.

We have frequently of late shown that the

railroad power of the country is becoming stronger than all other interests, than State Legislatures, and, in some instances, than Congress itself. Here we have a case in point. The magnates of the New York Contral, Hudson River and Harlem railroads have controlled the State Legislature at Albany and proved superior to public sentiment. This is a notable example; but we might show how absolutely the Pennsylvania Legislature is ruled by the Central Railroad of that State, how the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad controls the State of Maryland, and how other great railroad monopolies do as they please. The rapid tendency to consolidation of nearly all the railroad interests of the country in the hands of a few trunk lines and a few railroad kings points out the danger that lies before us. Every business man, farmer, statesman, merchant and laborer, will be at the mercy of these monopolies. They can tax the people everywhere in travelling and in the transpor tation of produce and goods as they please. They can make the people pay dividends on stocks which have been inflated or watered two or three times over. They have a greater power of taxation than the government of the United States, and the material interests and progress of the country are more under their control than under the government at Washington. They are entirely irresponsible, and. as corporations have no souls, they can have no regard for the public. They study only their own interests. The State Legislatures. as we have said, are their creatures. Congress alone can check the growing evil and regulate the railroads of the country. It must come to that. There is no protection for the people but in that. The railroads are the great arteries of commerce between and among the several States, as much so as the lakes or our magnificent rivers. and Congress has the power under the constitution to regulate that commerce. Indeed, it is the duty of that body to do so. We need general law for this purpose, and it is important that such a law should be passed before the vast power of the railroads takes posses sion of the government at Washington as it has at Albany and over other State governments. The question is, shall the railroad kings govern this republic, or the people?

GOOD FOR JOURDAN .- The vigor of Superintendent Jourdan in his operations against the latest proposed prize fight is an encouraging promise that under this regime we may see the last for many a year of the expeditions of bands of ruffians to scenes dedicated to the barbarous sport of mauling humanity. No prize fight expedition can successfully leave this city if the police choose to stop it, and that is evidently Jourdan's choice.

The Coming Judicial Election. The Republican State Convention met in Rochester yesterday and nominated a full ticket for the coming election for Judges of the Court of Appeals. The following shows the

rival tickets of both parties :--Banford E. Church. Martin rover. Ruins W. Feecham, A. J. Rapaillo. William F. Allen. Colef Justice H. H. Solden.

Both tickets are unusually strong, which is the more satisfactory as, whatever the result of the election, both tickets will be represented on the beach, the minority being allowed under the new judiciary article at least two of the seven members to be chosen. The strength of both tickets, while it gives promise of a fair and well contested rac , thus also guarantees an unusually capable and brilliant bench. The republicans evidently intend to do their best in the coming election, and to improve all the chances which the democratic split and the new negro voters may give them. In the Convention yesterday they rather went beyond the mark in doing excessive bonor to a colored delegate, burrahing and cheering when that abashed individual voted, and in other ways conveying the idea that he was a hure clephant on their hands, and that they were afraid of not amusing him enough. We advise these gentlemen to read again Mr. Downing's letter to the HEBALD, and bear in mind that the colored man is not altogether a new thing in polities.

Congress Yesterday.

Mr. Sumper, who is evidently feeling about blindly for some new subject upon which to exert his great powers, now that slavery is abolished and reconstruction nearly flaished, took up the obnoxious word "white" yesterday for want of something better and urged the Judiciary Committee to report at an early day his bill striking that word from the Naturalization laws. As there are not more than ten foreign born negroes imported into this country in as many years, the subject is not of much importance, although the principle may be good. Senator Gilbert, of Florida, who, it appears, has had his seat contested, was firmly planed there by the report of the Judiciary Committee. The regular calendar was called and the Senate devoted itself with commendable assiduity to the smaller and more tedious details of legislation. The chief bill on the calendar was one which was passed providing for a board of naval officers to examine into the grievances of those officers who were passed over in promotion. Senator Robertson, of South Caroliaa, introduced an amnesty bill, which, though not as general as could be wished, is still more satisfictory than any we have yet had.

The House was unusually dull. Mr. Jenckes' bill for the establishment of a Department of Justice was passed. Two more contested election cases from Louisiana came up, but they were disposed of in the same manner as the Sypher case, being sent back to be tried over again by the people of the State. It will turn out to be a fortunate thing for legislation generally, however hard on Sypher, if his case shall have induced the House to change its previous policy on contested elections altogether and adopt the system that Sypher has pioneered. The Tariff bill was again discussed, with continued disaster for the iron protectionists.

THE SPANISH THRONE. - Spain still wants a king. Many names have been mentioned, but one after the other has been set aside. Two new names have been mentioned within the last few days. The one is the venerable Espartero, the other is Prince Frederick of Prassia, who figured so prominently in the late German war. Serrano has just given another proof of his disinterestedness and true patriotism. If Prim will consent he is willing that Spain should become a republic. We see but small chance for either of the two new candidates. Espartero is too old and Prince Frederick is a Protestant and a prominent member of the Hohenzollern family. A Protestant king in Spain is not yet possible. A Hohenzollern on the Spanish throne is an impossibility so long as the present Napoleon rules France. Montpensier's chances are not good. Spain is not yet ripe for a republic. As yet we do not pretend to see the end of the Spanish revolution. As it does not matter much we can afford to wait for further light. We expect much trouble before the Peninsula has found peace and prosperity.

THAT NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION .-One of the measures adopted during the late session of the Legislature was the passage of a bill incorporating the Industrial Exhibition Company-a corporation which has made promises of achieving something that shall be a great national as well as a world's fair. They say the money, seven millions of dollars, is all subscribed or guaranteed, and that it is in responsible hands. This being the case, then, when will the company get into working shape, promulgate its plans, tell the people who the corporators are and give the public an idea of what the result will be? The scheme, if properly carried out, is a capital one, but the people want to see it inaugurated, and will then prepare to do worthily their share towards its culminating success.

PURIFYING THE BENOR AND THE BAR.-Among the final acts of the late session of the Legislature was the passage of a law authorizing the Committee on the Judiciary to investigate cases of alleged corruption upon the bench and within the bar of New York, and report to the next Legislature. This is a nice little job for the Judiciary Committee, and will afford the robustious, indefatigable and talented Tom Fields, who is chairman of said committee, a rich opportunity to ferret ont some of the abuses that are reported to have crept into our local judiciary system, and to apply or recommend a remedy. The committee will no doubt facilitate their operations by calling for persons and newspapers.

THE PLEBISOITOM AND THE PUBLIC MEET-INGS .- The political meetings for the purpose of discussing the plebiscite have commenced in Paris and throughout France. As will be seen from our news of this morning they have been turbulent. "Vive la République" has been loudly and frequently expressed. Ollivier, so recently so popular, is denounced as a renegade and a traitor. At the close of the meetings the "Marseillalse"—the old, dangerous song-was sung. It looks bad; but things are not so bad as they seem. Young

France likes a bit of fun as well as other | forget him. Do not grudge honor and reward young folks; and political meetings are so to the heroes who have won victories for you. novel in that part of the world that a little fun Do not laugh at our yachtmen, who are enwas to be expected. It is a significant fact that there was no rioting.

Our Commercial Marine. So many Jeremiaha have bewailed the loss of our commercial prestige as a maritime nation, and so many calls for relief have gone up to an apparently heedless Congress, that the subject seems almost threadbare. importance, however, is such that it cannot be overlooked without great and permanent injury to our prosperity and greatness. Our ship yards are deserted, and the skilful mechanics who have produced the many beautiful vessels which were once the glory and pride of America are seeking other employment, driven to it by lack of work in the departments to which they have devoted their best energies and taleats. The fact of the decay, nay almost total wreck, of our commerce being admitted, let us look into some of the causes of this prostration so humiliating to our national pride and so disastrous to our prosperity. The main cause was undoubtedly the results of the piratical cruises of the Alabama and other English built Confederate privateers, not so much from the number of vessels which they actually destroyed as from those that they drove into the service of other nations. Our fast clippers were obliged to take refuge under the English and other foreign flags, and we who could not protect them have ever since kept the door shut in their faces when they sought to come back to their old allegiance. By our short-sightedness in this respect we have driven the vast bulk of our immen e carrying trade into the hands of our old commercial rival, and she has been prompt to profit by it. By her liberal registration laws, and the many advantaxes she offers to shipowners in the way of

After centuries of experience as the firs maritime nation of the world her policy is to encourage her shipping interests to the greatest extent. A large and powerful navy, constantly cruising over the globe, is ready to resent any insult offered to her flag; her merchantmen, secure in the national protection it affords them, are to be found everywhere. Her laws protect the salior in every way, noble hospitais are ready to receive the disabled tar, and the coast guard is kept up mainly to afford a refuge for deserving officers and sailors; for in a country where so many articles are on the free list smuggling is an naprofitable business. Her naval officers are sure of a liberal pension, and the nation-makes their children its wards. Her sains are permitted to draw all their stores out of bond free of any duty, and in every way she is always seeking to help and foster her shipping interesis. Liberal subsidies encourage enter prise, and the result is that Great Britain stands to-day before the world with the most powerful military and commercial marine in existence.

procuring stores, she has taken our trade

from us.

What a contrast to this licerality is our own short-sighted policy! It would seem that our lawgivers thought that going to sea was the most foolish of all pursuits, and it was their duty to discourage any Americans from pursuing so senseless a calling. Instead of liberally encouraging shipbuilding, as England has found it her policy to do, they have placed every obstacle in the way of the man who foolishly attempts to send a specimen of his country's skill to other lands. Instead of trying to induce men to submit themselves to long and country affoat they try to disgust the few naval officers we possess by constant and conflicting legislation regarding their pay and position. By heavy taxation of every article that enters into the construction of a vessel they seek to render the the shipwrights' an obsolete occupation. By niggardly withholding the money necessary to keep up our navy yards and to repair our men-of-war they seem determined to let our cruisers rot in the yards, so that we shall no longer be put to the expense of manning them. By way of protecting American interests abroad and vindicating the national honor they put down our navy so that foreigners laugh at our threats, and thus the American Coasal, who is the accredited agent of this great country, was actually afraid the other day to go ashore in a Cuban port. For particulars see the case of Consul Phillips in the port of Santiago de Cuba. In carrying out this policy they will doubtless give Farragut and Porter the same lesson they gave to Sherman and Sheridan the other day, by telling them, pracfically, that they are of no use, and are only tolerated in their present positions in obedience to popular sympathy. Where England would give a man rank, position and wealth, as a token of the national gratitude for his services, we give him a command, it is true, and then, by way of honoring him, go to work and cut down that command in every way, and finally tell him that the position he has fairly wrung from us by his exertions don't amount to anything after all, thus adding another illustration to the proverbial ingratitude of republics. Now, putting aside the question of justice or gratitude, is all this good policy? Is it wise to drive work from our ship yards? Is it good policy to give England our once large and flourishing carrying trade? Can we afford to see our power laughed at, our representatives insulted? Can we, staggering under an enormous debt, afford to drive a stream of wealth from our shores by foglishly forbidding the springs from which it grows to flow here? Have we lost our once sensitive pride in all that was American? Let Congress answer no, and by wise and liberal legislation foster our navy and revive our broken commerce, and bring back the days when our flag was to be seen in every port and our sails on every sea; when a Yankee ship and a Yankee crew was the favorite with shippers and was superior to all others in speed and safety. Don't "protect" shipping out of existence, but give our merchants and builders fair play, make our naval officers secure in their positions, and give us a navy that will make us respected and which, in time of need, will be able to defend us at home and to preserve our dignity abroad. Provide homes and asylums for our disabled sailors, tell the man who consents to devote

his best years to his country's service that

when he is old and broken down she will not

riching our nau leal knowledge with beautiful models, but encourage them to cruise about our shores by opening our ports and by satting aside all restrictions. Let our merchanimen draw their stores out of bon 1 and try to help our navy, of which we are all so proud, and restore to us our commerce which we are so

The Disaster in Richmond.

fuolishly driving away.

The dead have been taken out of the ruins of the old State Capitol, and the funeral services are being held. The whole city has forgotten the bitter partisan excitement which brought most of the victims to the place where they met their death, and all-black and white, rebel and radical-are mingling their sorrows together. The houses of business are closed and the doors are hung with crape: the bells of the city are tolling, and funeral after funeral files slowly along the streets. The body of the colored Sana or (Bland) was taken to the depot, and followed by whites and blacks. Governor Walker and ex-Governor Wise have both delivered addresses of condolence to the crowds of people about the Capitol building, and the Legislature is holding informal meetings to express its sorrow. Throughout the ill-lated city grief has succeeded political strife, and the harrowing calamity seems to have levelled with the earthly bopes of the dead all the political differences of the living.

One moral of the sad disaster lies in the fact that care or foresight might have sverted it. The building in which it occurred was nearly eighty years old, and the timbers and walls were warped and out of the true level. It seems that some time ago the condition of the whole building was examined by carpenters, and they reported that it was safe. The examination evidently was not thorough, or the latedisaster would have been averted. The system of a thorough examination of all buildings so old as the State Capitol of Virginia should be instituted and enforced at once, and inspectors of buildings in all cities should be held to a strict account.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY, England, s about to tender his resignation of the episcopate, on account of serious illness. The mitra and the crozier are too heavy for the nan --- a rare occurrence in the history of the

ACTIVITY IN FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL CIRCLES .- The revival of business in the various branches of trade in the metropo is is a matter of encouragement to all classes of the community. The widespread dulness of the winter has given place to a salutary briskness prophetic of good times during the remain ter of the season. Certain Wall street philosophers are pluming themselves on the belief that the great stir down in their region started the wheels of business everywhere, but the people themselves began to move weeks ago, when they forced us to issue triple and quadruple sheets of the HERALD. They saw that prices all around had undergone a great decline and took courage to buy for the reaction which has commenced in the commercial world as well as in Wail street. Wheat is up ten cents a bushel from the unproductive prices of last winter, when in the general panic barotten of the villanous gold conspiracy prices generally fell below their real standard. Now, let goverament keep gold down and all prices will become steady and business go on with safety and confidence.

EEOR AND THE BRIGAND MURI Greece, England and Turkey are in a Caristian humanitarian alliance for the punishment of the Greek brigands, murderers of the foreign tourists. The governments wish to secure the capture of the entire band. Half of the number have been already arrested. Seven of these were beheaded and five others were likely to share the same fate. The Lords Clarenden and Carnaryon express the most firm determination to have a complete investigation of the entire matter of the tragic affair. The Sultan of Turkey is almost equally energetic in the cause of justice.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Prominent Arrivals in This City Yesterday Cotonel J. D. Cottins, of the United States Army Judge Gwinniss, of Elmira; Dr. W. C. Hurd, of Con ecucut; Judge W. A. Biaine, of Chicago; James tacken of Wilmington Del.: Indee Butts of Providence; Colonel J. A. Thayer, of San Francisco, and Dr. Dodson, of Washington, are at the Metropolitan

Captain J. Jaques, of Virginia; Bradley Barlow, of St. Albans; Thomas Page, of Chicago; J. E. Sawyer, of the United States Army; S. B. Daniels and Burt Van Horn, of Lockport; George Innis, of Poughkeepsie W. A. Greenwood, of the Cape of Good Hope, and George Mancy, of Tennessee, are at the Astor House.

Charles H. Sherrill, of Washington; Richard Hillard, of Buffalo; M. O. Hill, of Pittsburg; G. G. Hoskins, of Attica, and R. R. Bridges, of North Carolina, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Captain T. A. Hoit, of China, and Charles W. Rand. of San Francisco, are at the Irving House. George H. Pendleton, of Cincinnati; General Duncan v. Walker, of Washington; E. M. Underdowe, of England; W. W. Whitney, of Boston, and W. Turn-bull, of New York, are at the Clarendon Hotel. Professor Savester, of England; Captain G. Down

ing, of San lusky, and Dr. E. R. Malcolm, of Toronto, are at the St. Charles Hotel. I. Hame, of Poughkeepsie; W. T. Seymour, of Georgetown; R. J. Hazard, of Providence, and C. H. Mathews, or Schenectady, are at the St. Denis

Judge Dunleys, of Cincinnati; ex-Governor English, of Connecticut; J. H. Schoenberger, of Pennsylvania; Lieutenant Page, of Washington; J. J. tobinson, of Connecticut, and E. C. Moran, of Rhode sland, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

James G. English, of New Hampshire, and Henry K. Horton, of Boston, are at the Albemarie Hotel.
A. Van Vechton, of Albany; E. A. Buck, of Buf-Ellis, of I hiladelphia, are at the Hoffman House.

Prominent Departures.

Congressman W. H. Barnum, for Connecticut; Henry A. Tilden, for New Lebanon: Amasa Stone Lindeman, for Pennsylvania; Colonel W. S. Fish, for Montreal: Colonel J. Inglesby, for Washington; Colonel A. Fuller, for Boston; B. C. Rumsey and Edward Trescott, for Buffalo.

Personal Notes.

The Washburnes are fass getting religion. Another one—maxing two altogether—has decided to run for Congress. Boston is going to support and educate the three

orpian children of Caphan Williams, of the Oneida. We suppose, of course, Bos.on claims ann.

The women of the town in Council Biaffs, Iowa, are taxed to pay all the school ex, eas. S. Rather an unortunate arrangement of taxasion, we should

ABUSEMENTS.

CHRISTINE NILSSON. - There has been a great deal of talking and wild speculation among managers for a consic of seasons past regardings he queen of song at the present day, Christine Misson. Hardly at entrepreneur of not but has declared his unaiterable hat n I m to se mre the proclous prize for America at all haz ris, ant innumerable agents have wended their way to the Od Continent, armed with and instructions to accomplish this undertaking.

The Prince of Erie sent an envoy extraordinary and mainster p. nipotentiary, with millions at his command, and other potentiates of the stage used similar measures to capture the Swodish Night it rate, but all he van I remained for the Bremessible brothers Strakes he to win the vieter. Before the brothers Strakes he to win the vieter. Before the last electric notes of the warding Carlot a Part ele on the detected ears of the American public, and before the lar container takes of the Till to his any came of the Anti-olds, when him he is a viete of market anxiety and who fer he has a safe of market anxiety and who fer he has a container takes were him he was been so will be due cheering news is that ell a ross me cabe had car sine. Not so is cooning the fell. It is a positive fait that she will say ross before the last of a positive fait that she will say ross before the safe of and will commence a season of concerning it is not a positive fait that she will say ross before the safe in the head of the sacen in rate of a natise his late. For even a larrow of the sacen in rate of a natise his late, for extilative and the same and is rost, the last of a natise that he had a natise when it implant after a well concern faith. Mad Nisson's elegate mattis for one had red nights, as the rate of \$1,500 in gold per night.

Ontain Exhibition—There was a goodly array of the congregation of St. G orges clurch last in in containing the will be a congregated to St. G orges clurch last in in containing the will be a congregated to St. G orges clurch last in in containing the will be a congregated to St. G orges clurch last in in containing the will be a congregated to St. G orges clurch last in in containing the will be a congregated to St. G orges clurch last in in containing the will be a congregated to St. G orges clurch last in in containing the congregation of St. G orges clurch last in in containing the congregation of St. G orges clurch last in in containing the congregation of St. G orges clurch last in in containing the congregation of St. G orges clurch last in in a co milister p nipotentiary, with millions at his com-

h ar Will ms, Wilcox and Whitely perio m on Jardin's new organ. The instrument is a ruy main s new organ. The distribution is a fully main floors of, having over slavy at ps. and eller formalisms in regard to be quarry of the in each combination. The organists, to where may at the telepholouder of the combination of the resources of the organists that the resources of the organist has the three telepholough and mains shade on exceeding the solutions are the solutions of the conformation of the print pair features of the concert.

SPEINWAY HALL-MRS. REED'S CONCERT .- This adnir ble art at hal some ve r a ceptable ar late to assist fer la t n gat. Roncon an i his dau dit r. Sara-ato, the violin st of the Patti tron e; We ner o e of our b st vo no lists, and the minitade panist, Mes Medig, appeared in the roest ce tions. Mr. Reed's voci h s the much of its old power and sweetness to tel of hose days was she first thought n a fan wha the occi work of the great meters are. The audience was appreciative, if not

ASSOCIATION HALL-BERGNER'S CONCERN-This celebrate l'visline that had a medium-sized concert for his bene it last ni ht Mrs. Jeanie Kemp on was sick and the co o the vo of pure the enter to had to be dissented with but the instance-tai part of the programme was ve y in creative. With such a first as Theodore Thomas, Miss. Matzka, Mossach i and the renowner nemerically, an concept cannot at to be a suches. Miss Metzhanish of the control of the framework of the first of the control of the framework of th

Masical and Theatrical Notes. On Monday ne & Mas Lydia Taompson appears at

Nibio's in a new dra na written e spressly for her by Dumas, perc. It is can led "Mosq ito," a slave boy, and M ss Thompson plays the tale rôle. It is of the "Fench Spy" and "Fre Fi "order, the ches can had in South America and Paris. The title fole is admirable in its Proteau changes. Mckee Rankin and Nett Warn par cain the price. The stenery, mounting and effects will be marvelous.

Miss Lee a Cavender will play "Minnes Luck,"
on a Brandam's grammat, at the Park the tre-

aniss Leo.a. Gardider will fitty "Mining Silver," on o. Brotham's aramas, at the Park the tree Brooklyn shortly. It was write en express y for her, the r Wa hist got an almer tult hadine tree the London critis. The call in voice strillent metalte and tumpe like," out contend that no hant ta mistell teat has beed.

Carrotte Parts as for 120 Jaietro on May 23, in the steemer's was America. the steame: Some American Musical Ford Tae a musiconcert of the American Musical Ford Society than 8 place at the Academy of Music on May

A private cone rt was of en on Tuesday evening at Dr. Ward 8, in aid of the children at the contract of the co at Dr. Wards, in and o the Children s food being the musical Club, assist o by the eminent planest, R. Vilaio a The programm consists of selections from the later open and the performance wish in creation to the order of the arrange musical risk of the order of the processing Academy of Music this evident is the order of Patti, Kellong, the Arion society and a nost of one arms s will app 2.

THE STORM.

Lightning, Wind and Rain After Heat-Loss

of Life and Property.

The oppressive helt of yesterday, as might have been expected, was followed by a severe storm of thunder, wild and rain. Charged with ele ricity and their mooring; at five o'cook, and careen ar las athwart the sky dashed to ether by the lorde o rus ang air; heavy rea's of thander reverse and and rambled roan I and a d lage of wat riel upon eded each reverberating sound of thunder, and the skies were at some mone its all ablaze with are while to rents of water cours d through the seriets.
The storm was sidden and severe, and a ned to simile and property, the full extent of which is jet to be known.

in he and property, the full extent of which is let to be known.

The bunding owned by Pathick Brennan at the junction of Egity-fourth's rect and Boulday, a drecenity occupied by the Finitz-first pre-net police, was blown down. It was an ecgoing repairs, and for unitely no one was injured.

A in ge number of workmen, engaged in the construction of a treate bridge at the ocoto. West Turk-first street for the lind on River Rail as Company, seeing the Bloom approximiting furriedly let the orings. One Alchael Sheene, a cripentor, dwelling in Forty-drist street, near ten a avenue, who remained behind, lost his life, as the wind ancient of the company.

On Long Island and in New Jersey the storm was very severe, though supposed to be many, were not revery severe, but the casualness caused by its sudden descent, though supposed to be many, were not re-ported up to a late hour last night.

RELIGICES CONVENTION IN CHICAGO.

The Pilgrims in Session—Political Resolutions Adopted—The Masonic Tablet on Plymenti CHICAGO, April 28, 1870.

The Pilorim Memorial Convention, to-day adopted resolut on to appoint a committee to set forth, in condensed form, the characteristic bleas to which the Pfigrims gave power by soildenying devotion and to whose continued a lyocaty and application the Convention is solemnly ple |ge before Gol and man. Professor Burtlett and Drs. Chaon, Bacon and Post were appointed such con

Resolutions were also adopted declaring that as the Pilgrims recognize ta pions ministry as the right arm of power of she church, there can be no more arting memorial in their honor than that during this ann. vers ry a sum of not less than \$,000.000 should be raised in aid of the recognized the logical semmaries of our Congregational churches, so as so each is hitsee on the oronales, and mast permanent basis; recognizing in the erection of the cintempla ed congregational Ho set in Bos on for a valuate public library of one descrimation and as a primal neathoms for all our benevolent societies, as eminently wo they of liberal and by congregational citizens in all parts of the land; and chanking God from the titumph of the pin tiple solour la his in he late war for freeing of the blacks and for the allotton carnes by requesting the Pigrim Society of Pymouth to remo e the Masonit there spirif and principles were quite in onsistent with the genus of Masonit, to our forefathers on the ground that their spirif and principles were quite in onsistent with the genus of Masonit, to too the date of the matter and the ground that their spirif and principles were quite in onsistent with the genus of Masonit, to too de date of the quality and not the relation of the Church to select socieds. arm of power of the church, there can be no more

ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

Bevet Colonel Joseph Collins, major unassigned, as teen ordered from Spain to New York and to report for examination be ore the Ren ing Board. Second L'eu enant Thomas B. Briggs, unassigned, Second Leavenant Thomas B. Briggs, unassigned, is transferred to the Fourteeath infantry. Second Leavenant Fhomas V. Deary, of the First arathery, has resigned. Surgeon H. R. Wirtz is reli ved from daty as medical director of the Department of the Camber and and order to daty as medical director of the Department of Alexan.

Brevet Major W. H. Beh will, when the Department of Alexan is discontained, report for duty in the Millary Division of the Paulic.

Lieutenant J. M. Forsyth is detached from the re giving ship Potomac, and Master J. A. Chesley ron he rece ving ship Vermont, and or e ed to the Sau gus; Master J. A. Vaugun, Ensign W. H. Jaques and Second Assistant Engineers R. J. Rednett and J. A. Dea or detached from the Saugus and ordered

home.
Sorteon A. L. Genon is ordered to special duty at
New York.